

TSMU
II Semester exam-2020

1. Palpation of the liver
2. Percussion of the liver
3. Liver enlargements
4. Normal variations in liver shape
5. Assessment techniques of Acute cholecystitis.
6. Cirrhosis of the liver
7. Hepatitis.
8. Cancer of the Liver
9. Cholecystitis
10. Cholelithiasis
11. Examination of Pancreas: Inspection, palpation
12. Acute Pancreatitis.
13. Chronic Pancreatitis
14. Cancer of the Pancreas
15. Polyuria, Nocturia, Hematuria
16. Urinary incontinence
17. Dysuria, Urgency, Frequency
18. Palpation of left and right kidney
19. Assessing Kidney tenderness
20. Pyelonephritis
21. Glomerulonephritis
22. Nephrotic Syndrome
23. Nephrolithiasis
24. Palpation of the spleen
25. Percussion of the Spleen. Splenic percussion sign
26. Acute Leukemia
27. Chronic myeloid leukemia
28. Erythremia
29. Post-hemorrhagic anemia: acute and chronic
30. Iron-deficiency anemia
31. B12 deficiency anemia
32. Hemolytic anemia
33. Hemophilia
34. The light reactions
35. The Near Reactions: Convergence and accommodation.
36. Assessment of the Extraocular movements.
37. Testing of Visual Acuity of central vision.
38. Testing of Visual Acuity at the bedside.
39. Testing of Visual Fields by confrontation.
40. Variations and Abnormalities of the Eyelids

41. Lumps and Swellings in and around the Eyes.
42. Pupillary abnormalities.
43. Lumps on or near the Ear
44. Abnormalities of the Eardrum
45. Abnormalities of the lips
46. Pathologies of the Pharynx, Plate and Oral Mucosa.
47. Pathologies of the Gums and teeth.
48. Pathologies of the Tongue
49. Assessment of Auditory acuity.
50. Weber Test
51. Rinne Test
52. Inspection of the anterior and inferior surfaces of the Nose. Testing the Nasal Obstruction.
53. Pathologies of the Nose – the Nasal Mucosa, the Nasal Septum.
54. Pathologies of Lips, an Oral Mucosa, the Gums and the Teeth.
55. Pathologies of the Tongue and the floor of the Mouth.
56. Name the Lymph Nodes of the head and neck.
57. Neck Examination.
58. Inspection and palpation of Trachea.
59. Inspection and palpation the Thyroid Gland.
60. Testing the Nasolacrimal Duct obstruction
61. Swinging Flashlight Test.
62. Transillumination of the Sinuses.
63. Testing the Ist Cranial Nerve (olfactory)
64. Testing the IInd Cranial Nerve (Optic)
65. Testing the III Cranial Nerve (oculomotor)
66. Testing the IV (Trochlear) an VI (Abducens) Cranial Nerves; check conjugate movements and extraocular movements in 6 cardinal directions
67. Testing the V Cranial Nerve (trigeminal)
68. Testing the VII Cranial Nerve (facial)
69. Testing the VIII Cranial Nerve (Acoustic)
70. Testing the IX (Glossopharyngeal) and X (vagus) Cranial Nerves
71. Testing the XI Cranial Nerve (Spinal Accessory)
72. Testing the XII Cranial Nerve (Hypoglossal)
73. Detection of Muscle Strength in Shoulders; testing the flexion (Biceps) and extension (triceps) at the elbow, test the Grip.
74. Detecting the iliopsoas Muscle Strength: Testing the flexion at the hip, test adduction and abduction at the hips.
75. Testing the strength of quadriceps.
76. Testing Biceps reflex –Patient sitting
77. Testing Biceps reflex –Patient lying down
78. Testing Triceps reflex –Patient sitting

79. Testing Triceps reflex –Patient lying down
80. Testing supinator or brachioradialis reflex
81. Testing knee reflex
82. Testing Ankle Reflex- Patient sitting
83. Testing Vibration sense
84. Testing for Pronator drift.
85. Testing Muscle tone of arms and legs.
86. The Romberg Test.
87. Testing the Rapid Alternating Movements.
88. Evaluation of the sensory system with light touch and pain.
89. Testing Discriminative Sensations: Stereognosis and graphesthesia (Unnumbered identification).
90. Testing two-point Discrimination.
91. Testing neck Mobility
92. Abnormalities of Gait and Posture
93. Types of Joints.
94. Structure of Synovial joints.
95. Common symptoms of Musculoskeletal system.
96. Examination of Temporomandibular Joint
97. Examination the Shoulder-range of Motion and Maneuvers.
98. Examination of the rotations of Shoulder girdle.
99. Examination of the elbow joint –range of Motion and Maneuvers.
100. Examination of the wrist joint
101. Examination of the metacarpophalangeal joint.
102. Examination of the Proximal Interphalangeal (PIP) and Distal Interphalangeal (DIP).
103. Examination of the wrist joint—range of Motion and Maneuvers
104. Examination of the fingers —range of Motion and Maneuvers
105. Examination of the Thumbs —range of Motion and Maneuvers
106. Innervation of Volar and Dorsal surfaces of the palms –Digital nerves.
107. Examination of the neck vertebrae.
108. Examination of the neck —range of Motion and Maneuvers
109. Examination of the Vertebrae —range of Motion and Maneuvers
110. Examination of the Hip —range of Motion and Maneuvers
111. Examination of the Knee.
112. Three tests to detect fluid in the knee joint
113. Examination of the knee —range of Motion and Maneuvers
114. Examination of the ankle joint
115. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.
116. Tinel's Sign
117. Phalen's Test
118. Measurement of the Length of Legs

119. Osteoarthritis
120. Reactive arthritis
121. Chronic Tophaceous Gout
122. Acute Rheumatoid Arthritis
123. Chronic Rheumatoid Arthritis
124. Examination of the sensation in the fingers along the lateral and medial surfaces (damage of finger nerves).
125. Disorders of Speech. Testing for Aphasia
126. Variations and Abnormalities in Thought Process
127. Disorders of Mood
128. Abnormalities of Perception
129. Testing Cognitive functions
130. Examination of Arms: inspection, palpation of pulses.
131. Examination of legs: inspection, palpation of pulses.
132. Assessment of edema of legs.
133. Allen's test.
134. Postural color changes of Chronic Arterial Insufficiency.
135. Mapping Varicose veins
136. Evaluation the competency of venous valves.
137. Compare the Chronic insufficiency of Arteries and veins.
138. Jugular Venous Pressure (JVP). Steps for assessing the JVP.
139. Jugular Venous Pulsations.
140. Carotid Pulse
141. Case: A 68 year old male with swollen legs – determine possible diseases and syndromes, that causes peripheral edema.
142. Case: A 68 year old male with swollen legs – which components of the physical examination and diagnostic tests should you perform for establishing the diagnosis.
143. Case: A 68 year old male with swollen legs – list the symptoms that verifies the left ventricular heart failure
144. Case: A 72 year old male with cough - determine possible diseases and syndromes that causes cough.
145. Case: A 72 year old male with cough - which components of the physical examination and diagnostic tests should you perform for establishing the diagnosis.
146. Case: A 72 year old male with cough - list the symptoms that verifies the lobar pneumonia
147. Case: A 50 year old male with acute chest pain - determine possible diseases and syndromes that causes chest pain
148. Case: A 50 year old male with acute chest pain - which components of the physical examination and diagnostic tests should you perform for establishing the diagnosis.

149. Case: A 50 year old male with acute chest pain - list the symptoms that verifies acute anterior wall myocardial infarction.
150. Case: patient with abdominal pain - possible diseases and syndromes that causes abdominal pain
151. Case: patient with abdominal pain- which components of the physical examination and diagnostic tests should you perform for establishing the diagnosis.
152. Case: patient with abdominal pain - list the symptoms that verifies toxic hepatitis.
153. Case: A 70 year old male with sudden transient loss of consciousness - possible diseases and syndromes that causes transient loss of consciousness
154. Case: A 70 year old male with sudden transient loss of consciousness - which components of the physical examination and diagnostic tests should you perform for establishing the diagnosis
155. Case: A 70 year old male with sudden transient loss of consciousness - list the symptoms that verifies subdural hematoma.
156. Case: joint pain- possible diseases and syndromes that causes joint pain
157. Case: joint pain - list the symptoms that verifies rheumatoid arthritis.